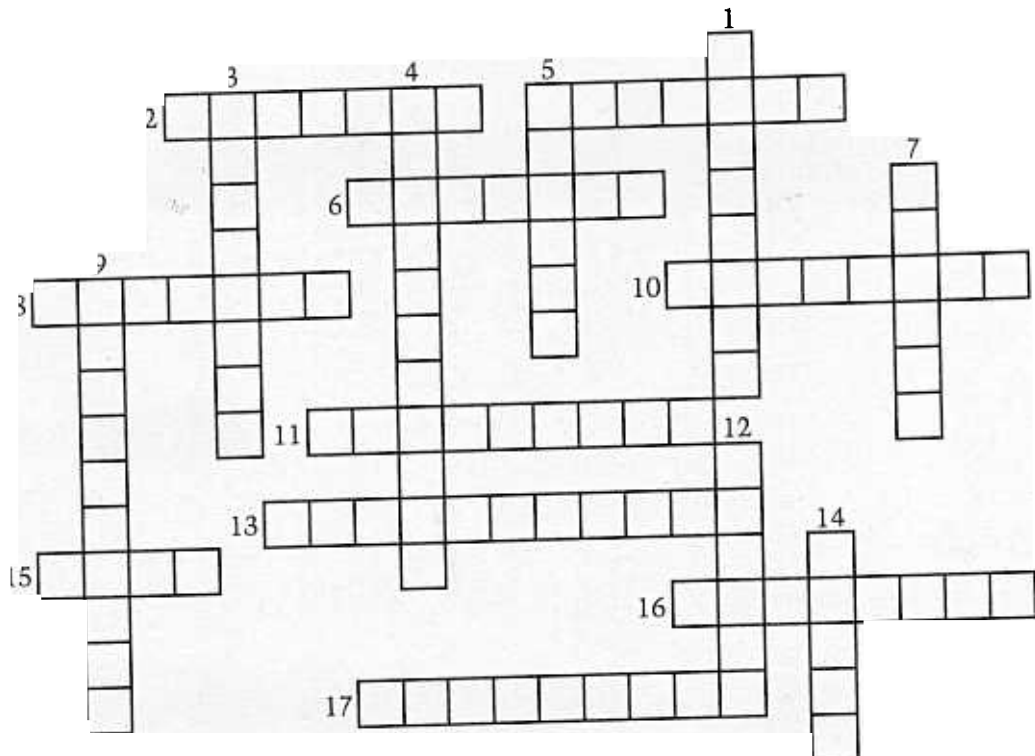


Name _____
 Class _____
 Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.1

New ways of life developed in Europe.
 (pages 200–205)



ACROSS

2. Converted the Irish to Christianity
5. A community of nuns
6. The person who increased the pope's power
8. The name given to languages that evolved from Latin
10. The ability to read and write
11. A community of monks
13. Adapted Benedict's rules for women
15. Head of the Catholic Church
16. Invaded Rome in 568
17. The group that held Spain

DOWN

1. The monk who set the pattern for monastic living
3. A branch of Christianity followed by many Germanic Groups
4. A spiritual kingdom fanning out from Rome
5. A Frankish king who became a Christian
7. The group that controlled Gaul
9. The group that ruled Italy
12. A Germanic tribe that attacked Britannia
14. A monastic leader

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.2

Charlemagne revived the idea of empire.
(pages 206–211)

Complete the following sentences.

1. By the time of Clovis's death, his family ruled most of what is now _____
2. A weakness of the Merovingian kings was their decision to divide the kingdom

3. By 700, the most powerful person in the Frankish kingdom was the _____
4. Officially the major domo was in charge of the _____ and _____
5. Charles Martel was king in all but _____
6. Pepin needed the Church to give his rule _____, and the pope needed Pepin for protection against the _____
7. The invention of the _____ allowed heavily armed knights to fight on horseback.
8. By 800, Charlemagne's kingdom included _____, _____, _____ and _____
9. Under Charlemagne, the Frankish kingdom was divided into _____ ruled by _____.
10. The duties of a count were to _____ and _____
11. The _____ were sent out to check on the activities of counts.
12. Charlemagne visited every part of his kingdom in order to _____
and _____.
13. Charlemagne ordered _____ and _____ to establish schools to train Church leaders.
14. The Treaty of Verdun divided the kingdom of Charlemagne into the territories of _____, _____, and _____.
15. The lands of Charlemagne's grandson _____ became the battleground for French and German kings.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.3

Vikings terrorized Europe.
(pages 211–214)

Complete the following sentences.

1. Between A.D. 800 and 1000, the Vikings raided from _____ to _____.
2. The invaders of Lindisfarne Island used _____ and _____.
3. The Vikings were also known as _____ and _____.
4. Scandinavia, the land of the Vikings, is made up of the modern-day nations of _____, _____, and _____.
5. Much of the Vikings' advantage in warfare was due to the advanced design of their _____.
6. By 900, Scandinavian families had settled the island of _____, and by the end of the century, the island of _____.
7. The Viking who led an expedition to the Americas before Columbus was _____.
8. Viking warriors were later followed by Viking _____, _____, and _____.
9. Viking attacks gradually ended because of _____, _____, and _____.
10. By the year 1000 the Vikings could _____ because of warmer temperatures.

Name _____
Class _____
Date _____

Independent Practice Worksheet 9.4

Feudalism became the basis for government.
(pages 214–219)

Medieval writers said that there were three groups of people: those who fought, those who prayed, and those who worked. Describe the rights and responsibilities of each group on a medieval manor.

a. Who fought? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

2. a. Who prayed? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

3. a. Who worked? _____

b. What were their rights?

c. What were their responsibilities?

